H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAD OF BARODA

Pioneer of the Free Public Library Movement in India.

B, A. P. Works.

The LIBRARY SYSTEM OF THE BARODA STATE

BY

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and Reader to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

THIRD EDITION

WITH SIX ILLUSTRATIONS

BARODA
CENTRAL LIBRARY
1924

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APPENDIX III

POPULATION OF BARODA STATE AND BARODA CITY

		Literate in English	Total Literate	Illiterate	Total
Baroda City and Cantonment	Male ...	5,541	26,301	25,254	51,555
	Female ...	478	8,167	34,990	43,157
	Total...	6,019	34,468	60,244	94,712
Mofussil towns (43) and Villages (2,953)	Male ...	9,232	204,817	844,192	1,049,009
	Female.	409	33,133	947,668	982,801
	Total ...	9,641	237,950	1,793,860	2,031,810
Whole State.	Male	14,773	231,118	869,446	1,100,564
	Female ...	887	41,300	984,658	1,025,958
	Total...	15,660	272,418	1,854,104	2,126,522

The area of the State is 8,127 square miles. It is larger than Wales by 716 squar miles, but its population is about 180,000 less than the population of that Principality.

Comparative Tables of Literacy in Baroda and Some Other Indian Provinces and States

Proportion per mille of literates aged 5 and over

(From the Baroda Census of 1921)

Province or State	In all languages	In English	City	In all languages	In English
Burma	314	10	Madras	576	104
Travancore	279	15	Rangoon	473	127
Cochin	214	21·3	Culcutta	451	206
BARODA	147	8·5	BARODA	405	71
Coorg	144	20	Dacca	353	141
Delhi Province ...	122	38	Bengalore	343	125
Bengal	104	19	Mysore	334	53·4
Madras	98	11	Poona	324	105
Mysore	84	12	Bombay	241	94
Bombay	83	12	Karachi	198	78
			Delhi City......	161	54

The Library System of the Baroda State

CHAPTER I.

THE LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The Baroda library movement.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, the first ruler in India to introduce free and compulsory primary education, is also the leader of the popular library movement in this country, the Baroda Raj having been the first to establish free state-aided libraries throughout its dominions. That this movement has aroused much interest is evidenced by the enquiries which the Library Department receives in constantly increasing numbers from educationalists and social workers in all parts of India.

Origin.

The Library Department was established in 1911, and is therefore now 13 years old. His Highness, deeply impressed in the course of his travels by the value of the work done by the free libraries of Europe and America, and by their important influence on the civic life of these countries, determined to take steps to extend to his own subjects benefits so manifest.

The first Director and his successor.

With this object, His Highness appointed as organizer of his Library Department, an expert in the person of Mr. W. A. Borden, a citizen of the United States, who during his three years' tenure of office founded the Central Library, set on foot a system of state-aided libraries and reading rooms in all parts of the State, organized travelling libraries, and established the first library school in India. He was succeeded by Mr. J. S. Kudalkar, under whose able management rapid progress was made. His premature death in March 1921 was a deeply felt loss to the library movement.

A free library system.

The first principle upon which His Highness insisted was that all libraries coming under the scheme should be entirely free to all persons, young and old, rich and poor, of every caste and creed.

Staff.

The Department, which is under the general control of the Educational Commissioner, is entirely supported by the State. The staff consists of the Curator of Libraries, an Assistant Curator, the Editor of the *Gaekwad's Oriental Series*, the Sanskrit Librarian, 10 librarians and Sanskrit pandits, a head clerk, 16 clerks, a cinema operator, a book-binder with two assistants and 24 menials.

Sections of the Department.

Its work may be considered as concerning:—(*a*) Baroda City and (*b*) the State as a whole.

(*a*) The Central Library, which is primarily concerned with the work in the Capital, comprises :—

(1) The general office and its clerical establishment;

(2) The lending or circulating section ;

(3) The reference and cataloguing section ;

(4) The reading room ;

(5) The children's and ladies' section ;

(6) The Mahila (ladies') branch library ;

(7) The Sanskrit section and publishing and editorial offices of the *Gaekwad's Oriental Series ;* and

(8) The book-binding branch.

(*b*) The Country Branch, which is in charge of [th]e Assistant Curator, consists of :—

(9) The town and village library section ;

(10) The travelling library section ; and

(11) The visual instruction section.

Present location and proposed new building.

These sections, with the exception of Nos. (4), (6) and (7) are housed in one block of the Sarkarwada, the residence of former Maharajas, but the work has grown to such an extent, and the stock of books has so largely increased, that proposals are under consideration for a new library building.

CHAPTER II.

THE CENTRAL LIBRARY

Central Library.

The nucleus of the Central Library collection, which now amounts to 98,964 works, exclusive of 18,543 volumes in the travelling library section, was formed by a generous gift of the H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, who in 1910 made over for public use his private library of some 20,000 volumes. His Highness has always been a discriminating reader and an ardent book-lover; the newly created library therefore started with a good miscellaneous collection, especially strong in history, biography and the social sciences--subjects in which he takes particular interest. Having thus parted with his own books, His Highness now shares the use of them with his subjects.

Lending Library.

The Lending Library is on the ground floor of the main building, and is open daily between 8 and 10-30 A. M. and 4-30 to 7 P. M. (in summer 5 to 7-30) except Sundays, Wednesday mornings and gazetted holidays. During the hours of issue the Librarian-in-charge, aided by 3 clerks, is in attendance. He registers new borrowers, controls the circulation, and renders such assistance and guidance as readers may require. There are also 2 other assistants, working out of issuing hours, who discharge the returned books, replace them

in their proper places, re-arrange those shelves whose contents have been upset by readers, and supply new labels on the back of books when necessary. Worn-out books are taken from the shelves and either sent to the book-binding branch for repair or are discarded altogether. The circulation amounted last year to 96,927, exclusive of 6,136 volumes circulated in the City from the Travelling library section. This is the largest circulation of any library in India.

Borrowers' privileges and responsibilities.

The Lending Library is free to all residents in the City and Camp, and has 3,673 borrowers on its books. Government servants earning Rs. 600 or more per annum, persons paying Rs. 10 in income tax, practising Bachelors of Law of two years' standing, assamdars, inamdars and Government pensioners, are enrolled without any guarantee on filling up the prescribed form. They are also accepted as guarantors for students and others. Readers have to renew their cards annually. Fifteen days are allowed for reading a book, which period can, however, be extended on application made personally or by post, provided the book has not been bespoken by another reader. A book which is "out" may be reserved by filling up a "Reserved Book" post-card, and handing it, duly stamped, to the Librarian, who posts it when the required work has been returned. The penalty for neglect to return an overdue book is liability to have the delinquent's card suspended after a second notice has been issued.

Open access system.

When establishing the Central Library Mr. Borden made a bold innovation: he introduced the "Open Access" system, which is almost universal in America, and which is becoming more and more popular in England. In Baroda the registered borrowers enjoy the valuable privilege of free access to most of the shelves, and are thus able to handle and examine the books before making their selection. "The object of free access," to quote the Librarian of the Exeter City Library, "is to make the library a real live workshop, so that everyone can gain admittance with the greatest possible ease. All difficulties which arise under this system are in matters of detail and administration, and these can be overcome by using commonsense and employing business methods." The open access method is in fact of the highest educational value, resulting as it does in readers making a more intelligent use of the books at their disposal than they could have done had they been compelled to select them merely from the catalogue. The proportion of fiction taken out in open access libraries is less than in institutions using a mechanical "Indicator," or any other pretext for keeping its readers on the other side of the counter. If the English circulation of the Central Library be examined, it will be found that the proportion of fiction, apart from juvenile works, is only 27·9% of that circulation. Taking the gross circulation in all languages the "Fiction circulation works out at under 54·37% only. The open access system is not of course without its dangers and drawbacks. In spite of the strictest supervision, thefts

of books cannot wholly be prevented. Again, it is a daily experience that many of the shelves are found disarranged by readers. If, however, the system be worked with proper safeguards, it will be found, not only more helpful to the readers, but also cheaper than, or at least as cheap as, the old-fashioned method.

Book charging method.

Books are charged to the borrowers by what is known as the "Newark Two-card System." To every reader is assigned a "reader's card" bearing his name and address, ruled with columns which records the "call numbers" or "press numbers" of the books lent, and dates of issue and return. These cards are arranged alphabetically in trays, and are in charge of the Receiving Clerk, who, when a book is returned, takes out the proper reader's card and stamps in red the date of return, thus cancelling the entry. The reader is then given his card, which serves as a pass to enable him to enter the book-stack enclosure. Having selected the book he wants, the reader hands it, with his own card, to the Issuing Clerk. Inside the cover of each volume is pasted a paper pocket, in which is inserted a "book card," with its call number, author's surname and short title, and with spaces for borrower's signature and dates of issue and return. Facing the pocket is a fly-leaf for recording date of issue. The clerk stamps the current date on this fly-leaf, and obtains the borrower's signature on the book card. The transaction is then complets as for as the borrower is concerned. The clerk at his leisure enters the

call number of the book and the issue date on the reader's card, and returns it to his colleague at the issuing desk. At the end of the day, book cards for all loaned books are sorted, summarised in the daily circulation register, and filed in a metal tray bearing the current date. When a book is returned, the date on the fly-leaf enables the clerk easily to recover the proper book card, and when the card is replaced in the pocket the volume is ready to be put back on the shelf.

Advantages of the method.

The advantages of this method are many. Every reader's card shows all the books he has ever had, and what volume, if any, he still owes the library. Every book card registers the names of its successive borrowers. The volumes in circulation are represented by trays of book cards, arranged under dates of issue, so that it is easy to see who has a work which is "out" and when it is returnable. Moreover, as only fifteen days are allowed for reading, the sixteenth and following trays automatically indicate the overdue books. This arrangement facilitates the issue of overdue notices. A further advantage is the ease and expedition with which a large number of books may be issued in a short time, no unimportant matter in a library with a large circulation.

Classification.

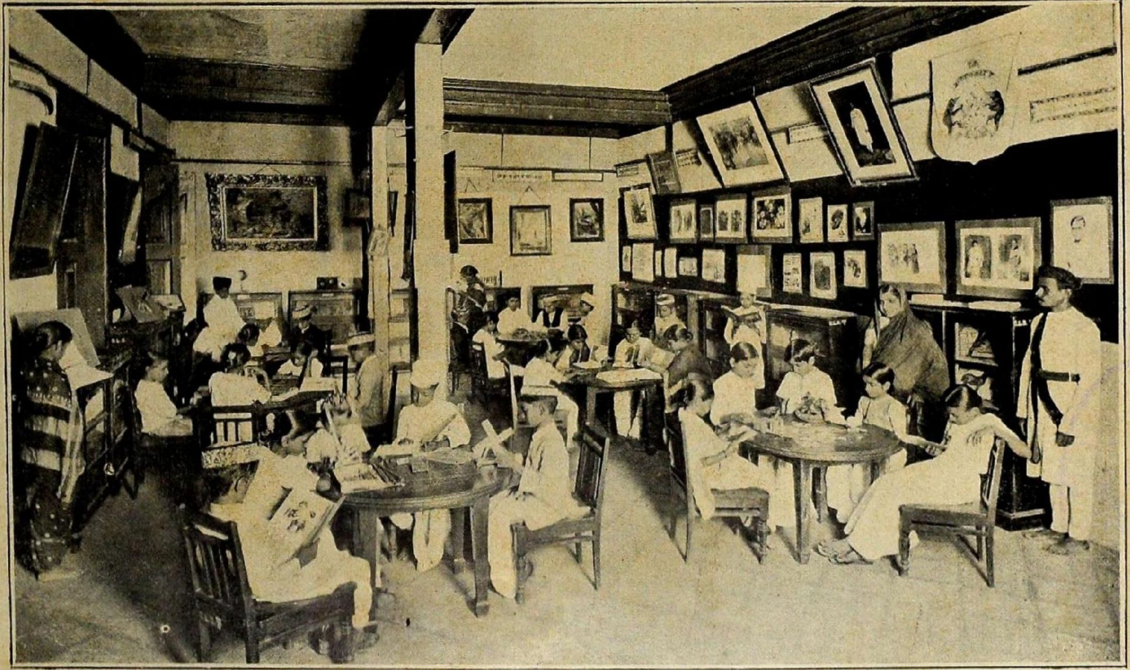
In some libraries, the stock is divided into a few broad main divisions, the books in each division being arranged either alphabetically or simply as they are acquired. In such

libraries it is not easy to find a book on a specific topic. The volumes in the Central Library are closely classified by a system devised by Mr. Borden, which aims at combining the best features of two well-known American schemes, Mr. Cutter's " Expansive " and Dr. Melvil Dewey's "Decimal" Classification. Like the former, the Baroda Classification is divided into 26 main classes, represented by letters of the alphabet, and each is divided, and if necessary sub-divided, into smaller groups by numbers used decimally, as in Dr. Dewey's famous system. To take a few concrete cases, " E " represents Natural History, " E8 " Zoology, " E86 " Reptiles, " E87 " Birds, " E88 " Mammals. All works on the same subject bear the same class number and stand together on the shelves, while those on related topics are found close by. Books on the same subject are arranged *inter se* alphabetically, generally by their authors' names. The principal exception is in the biography section, the arrangement here being not under biographer, but under subject. To keep a book in its proper place and to distinguish it from other books of its class, it is convenient also to give it an individual " book number. " Librarians will be familiar with Cutter's Author Alphabetical Code. The Baroda Library uses the Borden Alphabetizing Code, in which the surname " Aaron " is represented by the number 100, while " Zschokke," at the other end of the alphabet, is indicated by 999. The title (or rather the first word of the title) of the book can also be similarly " translated " into numbers by the same Code. The class number of Dewar's *Glimpses of Indian Birds* is

E 87, and its Book Number 266/345, the numerator of the fraction representing the word "Dewar" and the denominator the word "Glimpses." The whole symbol E 87 266/345 is known as the "call number." The Borden Classification and Alphabetizing Code have been adapted for Gujarati and Marathi, the Devanagiri alphabet and numbers being employed.

Borden Scheme. The main headings of the Borden classification scheme are as follows :—

- **A** General Works.
  - **A1** Bibliography.
  - **A2** General Cyclopedias.
  - **A4** General Magazines.
  - **A9** Annuals.
  - **Ac** Juvenile Works.
  - **Ad** Library Economy.
  - **Aw-Az** Government Reports.
- **B** Philosophy, including Ethics.
- **C** Religion.
- **D** General and Physical Science.
- **E** Geology and the Biological Sciences.
- **F** Anthropology and Ethnology.
- **G** Psychology.
- **H** Medical Arts.
- **I** Social Sciences.
- **J** Useful Arts.
- **K** Military and Naval Arts.
- **L** Recreative Arts.



Children's Room, Baroda Central Library.

M Fine Arts.

N Philology.

O Foreign Literatures.

P Literature, exclusive of Poetry, Drama and Fiction.

Q Poetry.

R Drama.

S Fiction.

T General History.

U Oriental History, including Africa.

V European History.

W American History.

X Geography, Description and Travel.

Y Collective Biography.

Z Individual Biography.

The following Collections are separately classified :—

Gujarati.

Marathi.

Hindi.

Urdu.

Other oriental languages.

Sanskrit printed books.

Sanskrit manuscripts.

Persian and Arabic manuscripts.

Catalogues.

Our catalogues are card catalogues, and are triple, with separate cabinets for the author, title and subject cards. The subject catalogue is a " shelf-list, " the cards

therein being arranged in the exact order in which the books themselves stand on the shelves. Catalogues of the Gujarati Lending Library, and of the Marathi Lending and Reference Collections, have already been published, and printed catalogues of the English, Hindi and Urdu collections will eventually be issued. They will be in the form of Subject Lists, with author and title indexes.

Reference Section.

The Reference Library is on the first floor, and contains, not only the usual quick reference works—annuals, Government reports, directories, and cyclopedias of various subjects etc., but also works which by reason of their value or rarity, it is not thought advisable to issue without exceptional safeguards.

Bibliography and library economy.

The Library aims at making its collection of bibliography as complete as possible. It already possesses various catalogues of the British Museum (including its monumental *General Catalogue of Printed Books,* in 65 folio volumes) the *English Catalogue of Books* (1801–1922) the *American Catalogue* (1876–1910) with its successor, the *United States Catalogue,* to date, Poole's *Index to Periodicals* 1802–1907, supplemented by Wilson's *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature* to date, and the Library Association's *Subject Index to Periodicals, Book Prices Current* from 1888 (which gives the prices of rare books), and catalogues of many important Indian and foreign libraries, such as the *Classified Catalogue* of the Carnegie

Library, Pittsburgh. A special feature is a set of general and special bibliographies, including the *Book Review Digest* (1905 to date) Sonnenschein's *Best Books*, 4 volumes, Brunet's *Manuel du libraire*, 9 volumes, Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*, 6 volumes, Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, 1824, 4 volumes, the *York Gate* Catalogue of Geography, Travel, &c., 1886, and the *Subject Lists* of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. There is also a representative set of books and periodicals on cataloguing, classification and library economy generally.

Early printed books.

Mr. M. H. Spielmann, F. S. A., the well known art critic and litterateur, has presented the Library with a small but interesting collection of early printed books, which contains examples of the presses of Wynken de Worde, the Elzevirs, Plantin, Robert Estienne and others.

Reference Librarians and Cataloguers.

The work of the three librarians in the Reference section is of a very miscellaneous character. Here are carried on all the processes involved in the selection, ordering, accessioning and cataloguing of new English, Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu and Hindi books, and the discarding of old ones. The staff also act as guides to the numerons visitors to the Department, and, as Reference Librarians, they assist persons in search of information. Many of the numerous enquiries which are received from all parts of India, especially those relating to bibliography and library economy, are dealt with by these assistants.

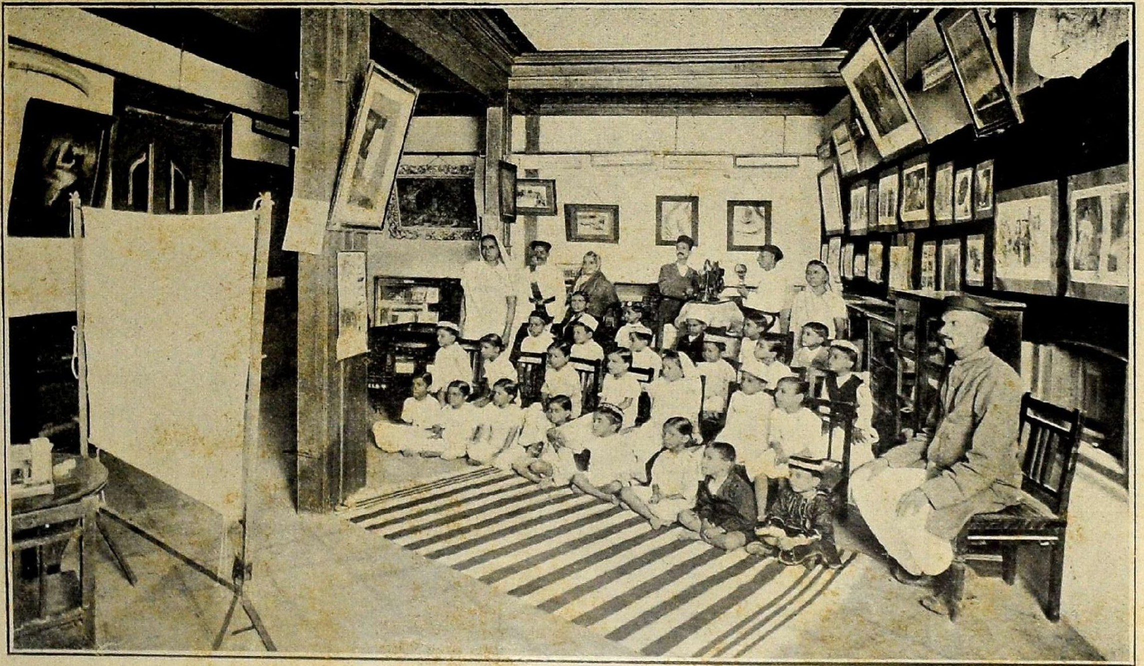
Reading Room.

The Newspaper and Periodical Reading Room is accommodated in a building facing the Main Library. It is open for 12 hours daily, and has over 200 periodicals.

The Library and the children.

The children of Baroda are well catered for in the Central Library. In the General Lending Section has been provided a special juvenile collection of over 200C English books, which are well patronised, 4,039 volumes having been circulated last year. As for the younger children, and those not knowing English, special provision has been made for them on the third floor in the shape of a Children's Playroom. This is a large and airy hall, well furnished and decorated, and provided with vernacular and English books, as well as a good variety of indoor games, amusements and occupations. Occasionally a school or portion of a school is invited to special entertainments, which consist of story telling and cinema shows.

The children's room was started in 1913 at the express desire of His Highness, when his attention had been drawn to the paucity of good and suitable juvenile literature in the vernaculars. There is no side of the varied activities of the Library Department which seems so strongly to appeal to the majority of its our visitors, who are agreeably impressed by the home-like atmosphere of the place, and by the pleasant sight of a roomful of children, of all ages, classes and conditions, happily engaged in pursuing their pet



Children's Story Hour and Cinema Show, Baroda Central Library.

hobbies or playing their favourite games. This section and the adjoining ladies' reading room are in charge of the Lady Librarian.

Mahila Library.

Especially ample accommodation for the ladies of the city has been provided in the Mahila (ladies') Branch Library, which has its own books and magazines, supplemented of course by loans from the main Library.

Circulation through ladies' clubs.

The Lady Librarian supervises the work, not only of the children's and ladies' rooms, but also that of the Mahila Library. She also circulates books by regular visits to three ladies' clubs in the city. The popularity of the Library amongst the ladies and children may be gathered form the fact that the combined circulations of books through the Children's Playroom, the Mahila Library and the Ladies' Clubs last year, amounted to 18,209 volumes, apart from 4,039 juvenile books issued direct from the main lending library.

The Library's work in plague time.

During the plague epidemic of 1917, when schools were closed and many houses in the city had to be vacated, the Library took the opportunity of doing some extension work. The Lady Librarian was sent two days in each week to circulate books and indoor games and amusements in a plague camp which had been established just outside the city limits. Her visits were highly appreciated by the ladies and

children, affording as they did welcome distraction and relaxation in days of enforced leisure and acute mental stress.

Sanskrit section.

The Sanskrit Section has had, owing to want of space, to be moved to another building about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the main library. It contains 5,442 printed books and 13,094 manuscripts. A descriptive catalogue of the latter is now in the press.

Manuscripts.

Not only Sanskrit, but also Prakrit, Apabhramsa and Old Gujarati manuscripts are collected, and enough material has already been gathered for preparing a history of the Gujarati language from the 12th century. Manuscripts are not lent, but may be studied in the Library. On application to the Curator, permission may be obtained for copying them.

Photostat.

The Baroda Government has recently installed a Photostat Camera, an American invention for producing cheap but accurate facsimiles of manuscripts and other documents.

Gaekwad's Oriental Series.

The manuscripts were mainly collected by Mr. R. Anantakrishna Shastry, who was for some years engaged in touring throughout India in search of rare and interesting works. So fruitful were his efforts, and so many valuable unprinted books were thus brought to light, that in 1915 His Highness sanctioned the publication of a series, entitled *The Gaekwad's*

Oriental Series, in which the most important of these works were to appear. 24 volumes have now been published, and several others are in preparation. The Series has secured favourable opinions from several oriental scholars, including Sir George Grierson, Dr. A. A. Macdonell and Sir Vincent Smith.

Ms Exhibits.

In the Sanskrit Section is shown a collection of exhibits illustrating the various materials on which manuscripts have been written, as well as works noteworthy by reason of their rarity or the beauty of their illuminations.

CHAPTER III.

THE COUNTRY BRANCH

Library work in the Districts.

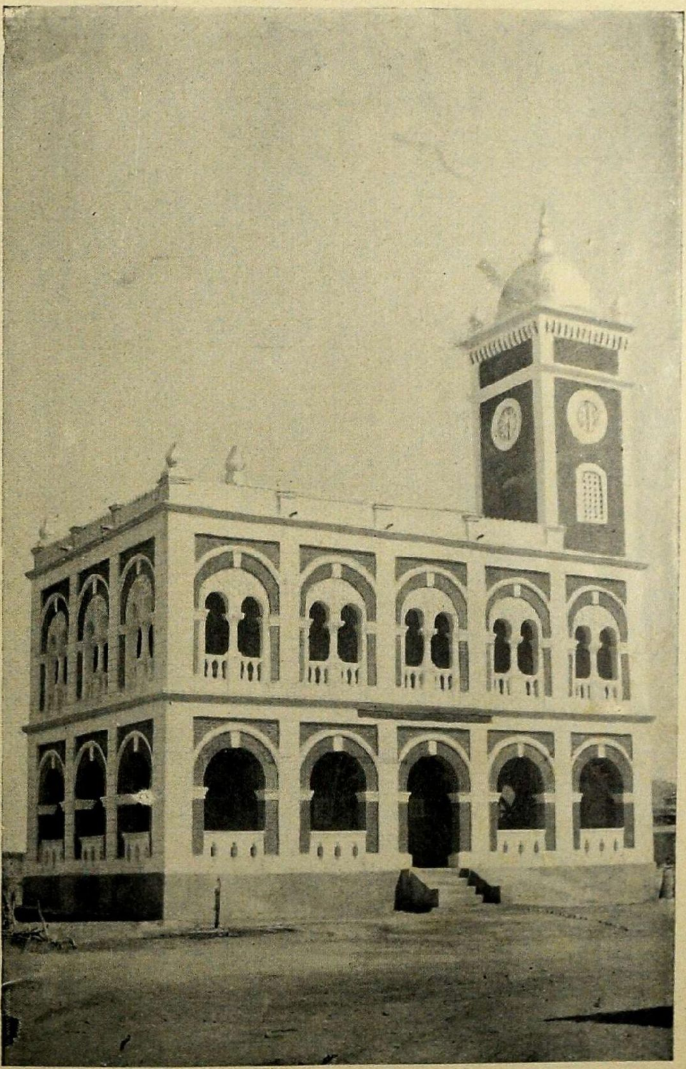
In this chapter the various activities of the Country Branch will be dealt with. They are in charge of the Assistant Curator of Libraries, who also inspects the larger libraries, the others being visited by the Deputy Inspectors of the Educational Department.

Early history of the movement.

The foundation of this Department in 1910 was but the second step in the history of the popular library movement in this State. As far back as 1906, during His Highness's first visit to America, the Maharaja Saheb had commenced the campaign. Under his orders, rules were formulated, and liberal provision made, for the establishment of mofussil libraries. The beneficent efforts of Government were aided and supplemented by vigorous propaganda carried on by some enthusiasts in the library cause, who, mainly at the initiative of Mr. M. N. Amin, the present Assistant Curator, started *Mitra Mandal* ("Friendly Circles") for the formation of local libraries and reading rooms.

Rules for aided libraries.

On the establishment of the Library Department new Rules were formulated, and under these Rules the work is still being carried on. They are



Sinor Free Public Library. Erected 1915.

based on the principle of cooperation between the Government, the *Prant Panchayats* (District Boards) and the people. Under these Rules* libraries are classed as Village, Town or Prant, according as they are situated in a village, a town of at least 4,000 inhabitants, or a Prant town, *i. e.*, the head quarters of a Prant or District. When a library raises an annual sum not exceeding Rs. 50, Rs. 300 or Rs. 700—the amount depending on the category under which it falls–it obtains an equivalent sum from Government and the same sum from the Prant Panchayat. Further, should it desire to provide a library building of its own, it has to find one-third of the cost only, the remainder being contributed jointly by the Department and the Panchayat in equal quotas. If funds do not permit of a library, the village may establish a reading room in which newspapers and magazines are available to the public, the Government and the Panchayat each contributing its quota. A new village library can, moreover, obtain a set of the best Gujarati books, worth Rs. 100, from the Library Department for the sum of Rs. 25. Finally, all libraries and reading rooms may borrow books free of charge from the Travelling Library section.

Town libraries.

The people of this State have not been slow to take advantage of these liberal facilities. Not only have libraries been established in all the towns of the Raj, but sub-

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* Copies of the Rules may be had on application to the Library Department.

stantial buildings have been erected in which to house them. Three of the four Prant towns:—Amreli, Mehsana (Kadi District) and Navsari, spent last year on their libraries Rs. 2,100, Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 1,477 respectively and circulated nearly 17,000 books amongst them. Each of these towns can also boast of an independent subscription library. The Central Library in the Capital answers the purpose of a Prant library for the Baroda District.

Village libraries.

So much for the urban districts. However, nearly 80% of the subjects of His Highness live in villages, where education is not so far advanced as in the towns. However, here too the library movement has made rapid progress: 598 libraries and 91 reading rooms have been established. 39 of the more ambitious villages have even erected library buildings, but most of the libraries are accommodated in hired rooms or in school houses and Dharmsalas (rest houses).

Statistics and Budgets.

Rs. 150 per annum, the maximum budget for a village library, is by no means a large maintenance grant for even a modest library, and it may be interesting to see how the local committees contrive to "make both ends meet." Particulars of four libraries—three village and one town—are therefore given below:—

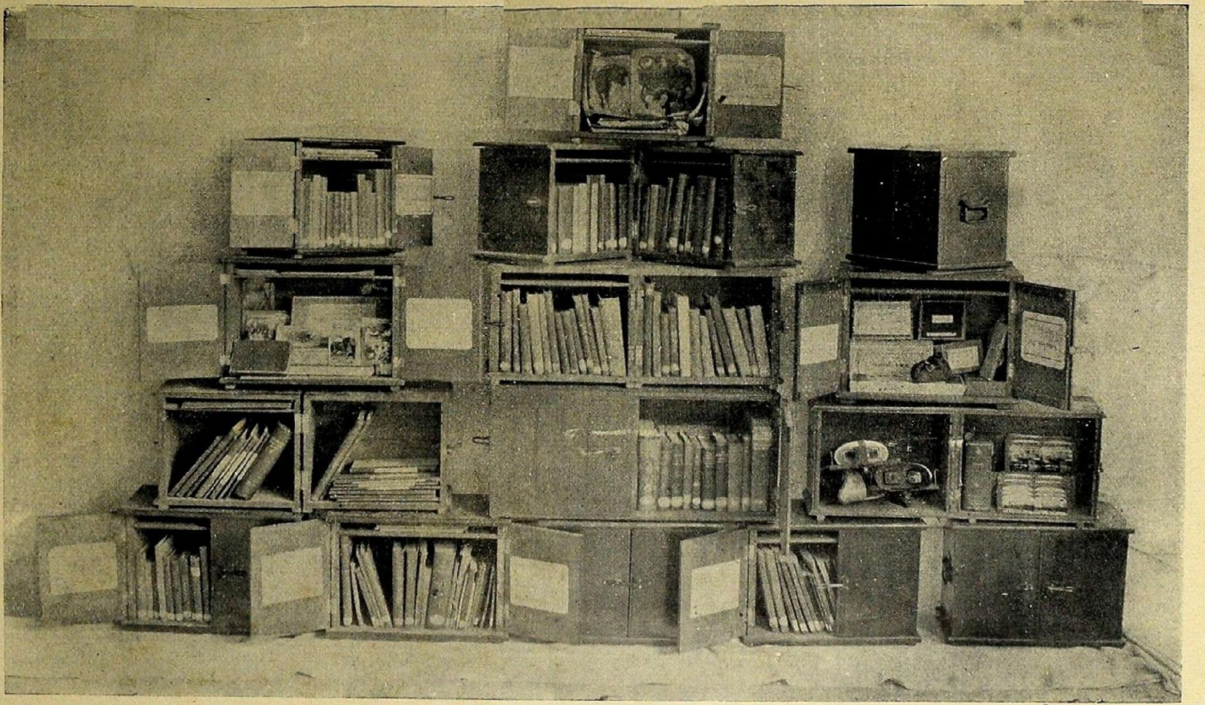
Expenditure and Statistics of One Town and Three Village Libraries.

Expenditure. 1922–23.	Gandevi town.	Chalala village.	Bandhani village.	Varnama village.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Periodicals	564– 6	56–12	69–15	80– 0
Books	36– 7	17– 4	35– 8½	46– 0
Binding	...	...	...	15– 0
Furniture	87– 8	...	13– 0	...
Repairs	61– 3½	2– 0	2– 0	...
Rent	...	6– 0	...	...
Salaries	540– 0	48– 0	24– 0	...
Miscellaneous	15–11	20– 0	5– 8½	9– 0
Total...	1,305– 3½	150– 0	150– 0	150– 0
Statistics				
Established	1864	1906	1906	1906
Population	5,721	3,026	2,860	2,290
Subscribers	107	27	15	22
Readers	167	136	167	175
Periodicals taken in	49	12	11	17 +2 free
Books bought	15	40	21	33
„ gifts	866	18	425	11
Stock of books	6,696	1,096	1,575	993
Circulation	3,533	927	780	367
Library open daily	8 hours	10 hours	5 hours	9 hours
Issuing hours...	8 hours	1 hour	3 hours	1½ hours
Cost of building	16,940	(rented)	2,595	17,000
Total Reserve fund	6,410	51	147	103

Chalala library occupies a rented house: the other three have erected buildings of their own, and two of them derive small incomes by subletting portions. It will be seen that the largest expenditure of a village library is that for periodicals. In the eyes of most of its patrons the main attraction of the local library is its reading room. The number of persons in the State who regularly purchase dailies or weeklies is not large, even amongst the educated classes, so that the village reading room has come to be considered as a real necessity. Some of the smaller institutions, indeed, are little more than newspaper rooms in which a small collection of books is kept. One point worthy of notice is the fact that village libraries pay little or nothing for service. Volunteers are generally forthcoming to take their turn in issuing books and even in dusting the place and keeping it clean.

How the money is obtained.

A village, particularly in times of famine or scarcity, is often hard pressed to find the necessary funds for the upkeep of its library, and all sorts of shifts are resorted to in order to provide the money. In many places a voluntary marriage tax is imposed, which is usually cheerfully paid, both because the villager is proud of his library, and also because in festive seasons plenty of money is "flying about." Where a two-storeyed building has been built, a small but certain income is secured by sub-letting the ground floor. The most usual method of raising money, however, is by inducing some of the



Travelling Library Sets. Baroda Library Department.

leading citizens to become annual subscribers to the library fund.

Their management and supervision.

These libraries are managed by committees elected annually by the whole body of subscribers to the maintenance fund. These, however, are not entirely left to their own devices. Rules have been drawn up which these institutions have to follow, regular reports in prescribed forms have to be submitted to the Department, and the institutions are periodically visited by inspectors. The honorary secretaries of the library committees are encouraged to keep in touch with the Department, and to seek the expert advice of its staff on details of library management. Aid in book selection is given, either directly, or by circulating lists of new or standard Gujarati books through a local magazine which is taken in by all the libraries. The same medium serves for the publication of departmental orders and for articles giving advice on details of library economy.

Independent Libraries.

Besides the numerous free public libraries subsidized by the State, there are 15 independent subscription libraries. One of them, situated in Amreli, is for ladies only. Some of these institutions are well managed and circulate a good many books annually amongst their subscribers.

Jain and Muslim Libraries.

Good collections of ancient manucripts are to be found in the Jain temples of Gujarat. The *bhandars* (temple libraries) of Pattan, the capital of

former dynasties, and one of the most ancient and renowned cities in Western India, are very famous, and a descriptive catalogue of their literary treasures is in preparation and will appear in the *Gaekwad's Oriental Series.*

The Jain temple in Baroda has nearly 5000 manuscripts and there is also a good manuscript collection in a temple in the village of Chhani. The principal mosque in the Capital possesses 5000 books in Arabic Persian and Urdu.

Travelling libraries

Another section of the Country Branch arranges for the circulation of books by means of travelling libraries. A "Travelling Library" * is a box of 15 to 30 books, specially constructed to withstand rough handling and hard wear. Such boxes are lent out for periods of two or three months to local libraries to supplement their own stock, to schools, clubs, factories and other institutions, and, in short, to any trustworthy person who is prepared to circulate the books in his locality. In each box are enclosed clear instructions and printed forms to guide the honorary librarian in his work. No charge is made, and the railway freight is paid both ways by the Department.

"Fixed" and "Elastic Sets.

In making up collections there is choice of two methods. Either fixed collections are formed and rigidly kept to gether; being numbered "Library

* Copies of our Travelling Library Rules may be had on application to the Library Department.

I," "Library II," and so on, or collections are made up to order to suit the temporary needs of a particular locality. The former sets are known as "Fixed Sets," and contain books intended for particular classes of readers, e. g., women, farmers, teachers or children, or works on a particular topic, or by a particular author, such as biography, popular science, hygiene, Tagore's works, etc. Experience has shown that in many cases the introduction of travelling libraries in a village not provided with a library of its own has so whetted the literary appetites of the inhabitants that they have set about collecting funds for a local library, which has eventually been established by the Department. The travelling libraries are also used for circulating stereographs and indoor games in the districts.

Travelling library movement in Great Britain, U. S. A. and India.

The efficacy of this means of affording enlightenment and entertainment, and of spreading popular education in the rural districts, has been recognised in Great Britain for over 100 years. The United States took up the work thirty years ago, the State of New York being the first to adapt the educational travelling library to local needs. The idea quickly spread in America, and there is now no country in the world which possesses so extensive and well planned a system of travelling libraries. The travelling library was introduced into India by the Baroda Library Department in May, 1

Advantages of the system.

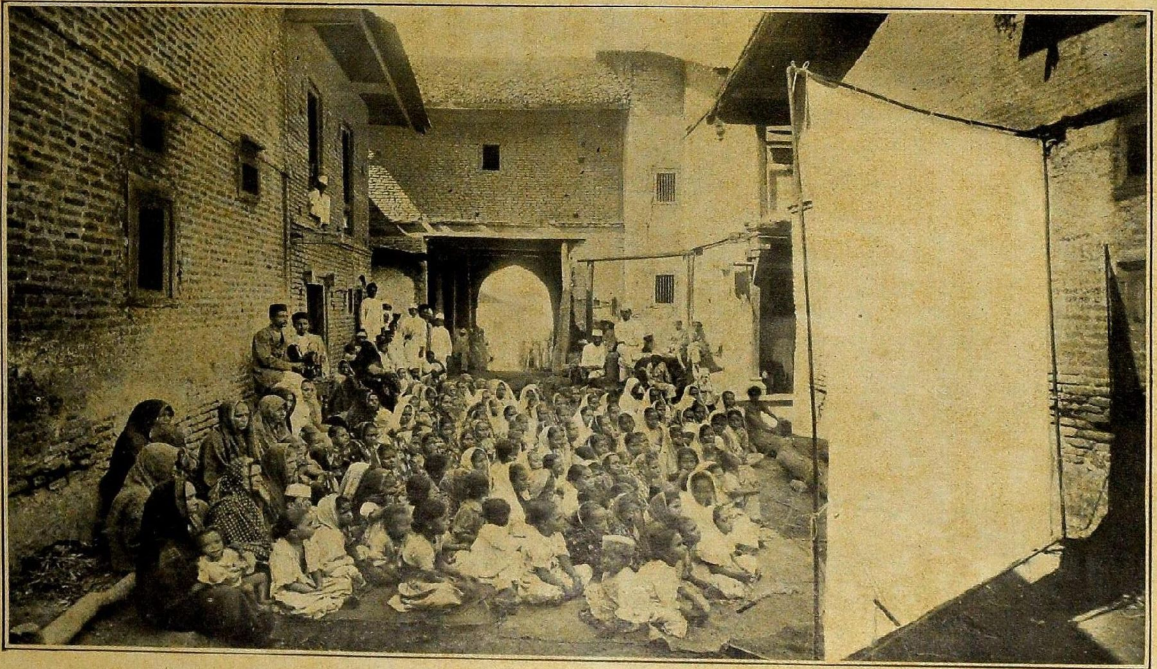
The system commends itself to all educationalists, and social workers in this country by reason of its cheapness, it simplicity and its elasticity, and it is gratifying to find that several societies in various parts of India are establishing travelling libraries of their own.

Visual Instruction.

It will been seen that that the literate portion of this State are now fairly well furnished with means of self-culture and intellectual enjoyment. But even in Baroda with its comparatively high proportion of literates, the fact has to be faced that the vast majority are still illiterate, and are thus unaffected by the numerous libraries of which their more fortunate fellow citizens can take advantage. It is to meet the needs of the illiterate masses that the Visual Instruction Section has been established, and it carries on its work by means of popular lectures, illustrated by cinematographs and magic lanterns, radiopticons, picture postcards, stereographs and stereoscopes.

Cinematographs.

The Section has a number of cinematographs and magic lanterns, the most useful from a practical point of view being Pathe's Self-Contained Cinema Group, which cost Rs. 2000 and shows any film of standard size. The engine of this machine is run by petrol and works a small dynamo for providing electric light. Its weight is about 4 maunds and it is mounted on a trolley, which can be drawn by men over metalled roads,



Cinema Show to Women in a Village.

Another of our cinematographs is worked with electric light, and is therefore of no use for district work.

Parlour KCK Cinema.

The Parlour Cinema, known as the KOK, is very handy and portable. This machine produces its own electric light by the mere turning of a handle, and can be worked by any person of ordinary intelligence. Its main shortcomings are that it shows only a picture of about 3 by 3 feet which can only be seen by about 100 persons, and that standard films cannot be used, but only those specially made for this machine.

Radiopticon.

A new and ingenious device for projecting a picture from any ordinary picture post-card is known as the "Radiopticon." It is worked with acetyline gas, but the Department is having its own machine also adapted for electric light.

The services of the Visual Instruction Branch section are occasionally requisitioned by public health lecturers, educationalists and social workers both in British Gujarat, Bombay and in neighbouring States.

Further information on the work of the Visual Instruction Section will be found in Pamphlet No. 10 of the Bureau of Education, by Mr. D. S. Sawarkar.*

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* Published by the Superintendent of Government Printing (India) Simla, 1921. Price one anna.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS

A rapid survey of the various sections of the Department having been made, it remains to deal with some other aspects of its work which may be worthy of note.

Library training

Mention has already been made of the library classes held by the founder of the Baroda library system. Classes are still being held once a year to librarians of town libraries who are invited to Baroda to undergo a short course in library economy, especially planned to meet the particular needs of the institutions of which they are in charge. The Assistant Curator during his tours also occasionally gathers the librarians of neighbouring towns at a convenient centre and gives them a few practical lessons in library management. It may be mentioned that the Library Department is prepared to give a gratuitous course of practical instruction to young men who are desirous of taking up librarianship as a prosession. Among those who have undergone such training may be mentioned librarians sent by the States of Mysore, Indore and Dewas.

"Library Miscellany."

In 1912 some members of the library staff, under the editorship of the late Mr. Kudalkar, started the ***Library Miscellany***, an illustrated quarterly in

English, Guzerati and Marathi, which ran for about 7 years, and which was the first periodical devoted to library propaganda ever published in India.

Exhibitions.

From time to time the Department holds exhibitions, with a view to furthering the library movement, and engaging the interest and attention of social workers, educationalists and the general public in the cause. Whenever the State organizes any exhibition, the Department is invariably called upon to furnish a library section. Many such exhibitions have been held in Baroda of recent years, the latest being in December 1923. Similar sections have also been arranged in exhibitions held in other parts of India, such as Bombay, Gwalior, Kotah and Benares. Moreover the Library Department endeavours to cooperate with Conferences by arranging appropriate exhibitions, as in the Baroda All-India Music Conference of 1916, and in the three All-India Librarians' Conferences held respectively in Lahore in 1918, Madras in 1919, and Cocanada in 1923.

British Empire Exhibition.

The Baroda Government has arranged for a Court in the forthcoming British Empire Exhibition to be held in London this year, and a collection of charts, diagrams, photographs and other exhibits illustrating the various library activities of the State will be found in the Educational Section of that Court.

The Baroda Library Department it may be mentioned, is an institute member of the American Library

Association and of the Library Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

Other libraries in Baroda.

The stock of books in the Central Library does not exhaust the literary resources of the Capital of the State, which possesses a good number of educational, departmental and other libraries, the most important of which are enumerated in the appendix.

Sri Sayaji Library.

In this connection the public spirit of Shrimant Sanpatrao Gaekwad should not pass unrecorded. Over 30 years ago he founded in the City an excellent free public library, which, out of compliment to his elder brother, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, he named the Sri Sayaji Library. Soon after the establishment of the Central Library, he generously transferred the Sanskrit and Vernacular collections to the new library, and the English collection has quite recently been presented to the same institution.

Having now taken a rapid view of the Library System of the Raj, we cannot more fitly close this little work than by recalling the noble and inspiring words of the Founder of that System, a Ruler and Statesman to whom all who have at heart the best interests of India owe a deep debt of gratitude, not only for his unwearying efforts for the good of his own subjects, but also for the example he has given of what may be accomplished for the moral, social and

intellectual uplift of the people of India by the Free Public School and the Free Public Library:—

> "The people must rise superior to their circumstances and realize that more knowledge is their greatest need. They must be brought to love books. They must be taught to make books a part and parcel of their lives. Libraries would not then be a luxury, but a necessity of existence."

APPENDIX IV.

Work of the Travelling Libraries.—1911-12 to 1922-23.

Year	Travelling Library Boxes.	Boxes circulated.	Centres.	Books in stock.	Books circulated.	Readers.	Expenditure (in Rupees.)			Total.
							Books.	Boxes etc.	Maintenance.	
1911-12	83	90	49	2,400	6,992	2,574	2,199	405	287	2,891
1912-13	158	199	107	4,422	13,529	5,920	1,698	219	299	2,216
1913-14	257	297	209	7,671	12,792	6,096	2,169	397	428	2,994
1914-15	327	354	302	8,922	15,303	7,556	1,199	340	929	2,468
1915-16	327	248	118	11,450	9,529	5,519	2,096	602	296	2,994
1916-17	441	275	159	13,950	7,226	3,381	2,050	499	450	2,999
1917-18	441	178	92	15,275	4,534	1,861	1,600	767	610	2,977
1918-19	441	267	101	16,241	8,687	3,119	1,409	6	426	1,841
1919-20	431	258	148	17,939	7,507	3,667	1,152	43	248	1,443
1920-21	431	116	70	17,975	4,392	1,232	531	11	349	891
1921-22	431	259	180	17,959	10,828	1,090	616	1,000	303	1,919
1922-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	239	1,239
City	431	132	35	18,543	6,136	614	...	...	...	...
Districts ...	...	211	71		5,411	540	...	...	...	...
Total for 12 years	...	...	...	...	112,966	...	17,719	4,289	4,864	26,872

APPENDIX V.

Visual Instruction Section Work from 1912–13 to 1922–23.

Year.	Districts.	No. of Cinema shows.	Attendance.	Stereoscopic Sets and	Sterographs Shown.
1912–13	Baroda Naosari and Kadi	36	36,050		
1913–14	Four districts	79	61,000	120 sets	10,250
1914–15	Baroda City and four districts	128	56,400	307 „	15,820
1915–16	Baroda City and four districts	107	64,048	266 „	22,800
1916–17	Baroda City and three districts	153	93,790	232 „	14,391
1917–18	Baroda City two districts and Gwalior Exhibition...	167	152,318	318 „	24,170
1918–19	Baroda City and districts	75	138,685	146 „	14,485
1919–20	Baroda City and two districts and Ahmedabad Exhibition	75	196,184	180 „	18,000
1920–21	Baroda City and three districts. Baroda Health Exhibition. Karjan Khedut Mandal. Kotah and Bilimora Exhibitions and Baroda Palace ...	61	178,775	135 „	32,000
1921–22	Baroda City, Kadi District Nadiad Mission, Broach Sanitary Assocn Baroda Palaces ...	60	57,126	138 „	38,200
1922–23	Baroda City, 3 Districts Ahmedabad Sanitary Assocn., Bechraji Cattle Show...	125	83,602	114 „	12,000

APPENDIX VI.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE OF LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.

	1921–1922		1922–1923		Budget for 1923–1924.	
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CENTRAL LIBRARY.						
Permanent Establishment.	29,282*		18,743		19,800	
Temporary Establishment...	6,109*		1,548		804	
Dead Stock	1,353		10,995		500	
Contingencies	2,630		2,050		1,650	
Book Binding materials ...	1,783		598		600	
Scholarships	240		160		...	
Book Purchase	4,998		2,995		5,000	
Periodicals	1,498		1,797		1,500	
Mahila Library, Periodicals and Rent...	239	48,132	236	39,122	230	30,084
*Includes all sections of the Department.						
SANSKRIT LIBRARY.						
Permanent Establishment...	...		5,808		6,708	
Temporary Establishment...	...		1,367		6,160	
Manuscripts Purchase ...	1,118		615		200	
Gaekwad's Oriental Series.	3,313	4,431	10,078	17,868	14,987	27,055
DISTRICT LIBRARIES						
Permanent Establishment...	...		4,063		4,668	
Travelling Expanses ...	2,743		762		1,200	
Grants in aid to Town and Village Libraries ...	21,796		20,440		22,000	
Building expenses for libraries	4,183	28,722	2,558	27,828	...	
Opening New Libraries ...	...		...		1,000	28,868
TRAVELLING LIBRARIES						
Permanent Establishment...	...		1,212		1,782	
Books	616		1,000		1,000	
Dead Stock	1,000		...		600	
Transportation	303	1,919	239	2,451	400	3,782
VISUAL INSTRUCTION						
Temporary Establishment...	...		1,236		1,236	
Materials	} 1,691	} 1,691	1,000		1,000	
Contingencies			133		160	
Transportatation			583		700	
Travelling Expenses ...			659	3,611	800	3,896
GRAND TOTAL...		84,895		90,880		93 685

APPENDIX VII.

CENTRAL LIBRARY, BARODA, INCLUDING MAHILA LIBRARY

Accessions 1922-23 and Stock, July 31st, 1923.

Language.	Stock, July 1st, 1922.	Accessions.		† Deductions.	Stock, July 31st, 1923.
		Purchase.	Gifts and magazines bound.		
English	40,220	380	395	208	49,329
Gujarati	16,439	59	50	51	16,497
Marathi	12,977	266	134	513	12,864
Hindi	951	...	16	...	967
Urdu	587	...	...	...	587
Other Oriental... ...	156	...	8	...	164
Sanskrit Printed Books...	5,328	2	112	...	5,442
Sanskrit MSS.	13,075	20	6	7	13,094
Persian and Arabic MSS.	...	20	...	...	20
TOTAL ...	89,733	747	721	779	98,964

† Including

Lost and paid for by readers :

Presented to other libraries :

Transferred to other sections :

Discarded.

APPENDIX VIII.

CENTRAL LIBRARY, BARODA.

Details of Circulation.

(*a*) ENGLISH.

Class.	Subject.	Percentage 1922-23.	Circulation 1922-23.	Circulation 1921-22.
B. G.	Philosophy and Psychology	4·78%	1.545	1,191
C.	Religion	3·10	1,002	866
D. E. F.	Science	4·78	1,542	1,269
H.	Medicine	3·08	993	755
I.	Social sciences, including Economics, Law and Education	6·02	1,947	1,947
J. K.	Useful Arts	10·22	3,303	2,118
L.	Amusements	·94	304	236
M.	Fine Arts......	1·85	596	464
N. to R. A.	Language, Literature and General..	14·37	4,641	3,336
T. to W.	Archaeology and History	5·15	1,665	1,108
X.	Geography	1·96	632	474
Y. Z.	Biography	3·33	1,082	751
	Total General	59·60%	19,252	14,515
S.	Fiction	27·90	9,014	6,880
Ac.	Juvenile	12·50	4,039	3,469
	Total English	400·00%	32,305	24,864
(*b*) Circulation by language.				
English	....	33·33%	32,305	24,864
Gujarati	....	32·16	31,161	27,773
Marathi	....	28·94	26,044	23,404
Hindi	....	2·06	1,296	1,476
Urdu, etc.	....	1·67	1,647	1,491
Sanskrit	....	1·84	1,774	1,548
Total ...	General 44,226 ...... Fiction 52,701	100·00%	96,927	80,[illegible]56
Working Days	....	...	276	279
Daily Average	....	...	347·4	291·87

(*c*) ANALYSIS OF BORROWERS (*i. e.* CARD–HOLDERS) IN THE CENTRAL LIBRARY.

Government servants	911
Professors and teachers...	137
Students :—	
College	374
Technical Institute	146
School	1,108
Private persons...	997
Total ...	3,673

APPENDIX IX.

CENTRAL LIBRARY BARODA.

Summary of Circulation for the Last Three Years.

	Registered Borrowers.	English.		Gujarati.		Marathi.		Hindi.		Urdu.		Sanskrit.	TOTAL 1922-23	Total. 1921-22.	Total 1920-21.
		General.	Fiction & Juvenile.	General.	Fiction.	General.	Fiction.	General.	Fiction.	General.	Fiction.				
Main Library	2,784	18,461	7,571 (J) 3,680	7,369	15,168	9,330	10,309	849	1,112	654	883	1,774	82,150	63,580	61,227
Mahila (Ladies') Library	226	...	...	1,183	4,067	551	1,853	...	...	...	...	...	7,654	6,823	7,293
Children's & Ladies' Section	399	270	277 (J) 231	684	1,375	2,284	3,242	2	33	...	22	...	8,420	7,370	8,517*
Ladies' Clubs (3)	176	79	215 (J) 125	92	1,090	130	316	...	...	35	53	...	2,135	1,800	* included in above.
Men's Clubs (2)	88	442	951 (J) 3	45	98	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	1,568	983	1,117
TOTAL 1922-23 ...	**3,673**	**19252**	**9,014+ (J)4039**	**9,363**	**21798**	**12297**	**15747**	**851**	**1,145**	**689**	**958**	**1,774**	**96,927**	..	...
Total 1921-1922 ...	3,342	14515	6,880+ (J) 3,469	7,666	20,107	9,376	14,028	498	978	495	996	1,548	...	80,556	...
Total 1920-1921 ...	3,372	12700	6,778+ (J) 3,806	8,013	21,602	8,222	14,187	283	568	249	489	1,257	...	...	78,154

(J) Juvenile books largely Fiction.

	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Number of working days	279	276	275
Average daily circulation	347·40	291·87	284·19

APPENDIX X.

Progress of Free State Aided Libraries in the Baroda State 1911-12 to 1922-23.

Year.	Town Libraries	Village Libraries	Reading Rooms	Libraries with Buildings	Books	Readers	Circulation	Expenditure in Rupees			
								Government	People	District Boards	Total
1911-12	9	265	60	19	Figures not available.		28,499	11,651	5,825	24,841	22,317
1912-13	34	310	79	33	,,		99,531	45,607	35,330	24,500	1,05,437
1913-14	37	325	62	43	,,		1,29,623	36,149	28,382	34,406	98,937
1914-15	38	385	62	49	156,206	12,310	1,64,331	47,927	40,011	34,860	1,23,698
1915-16	42	445	52	58	194,470	17,488	2,09,688	49,247	42,908	42,489	1,34,644
1916-17	42	454	55	75	238,717	43,581	2,10,369	47,326	47,326	42,070	1,36,722
1917-18	42	496	66	77	244,484	65,200	2,14,469	24,793	22,816	20,955	68,564
1918-19	42	535	65	77	268,733	67,709	2,35,295	26,826	23,830	24,962	75,658
1919-20	42	547	79	65	304,664	51,256	2,63,819	28,496	27,375	30,375	86,246
1920-21	43	584	93	65	304,935	59,360	2,47,353	26,479	23,513	23,852	73,844
1921-22	43	584	91	43 36 V. L.	306,990	52,304	2,13,119	24,051	25,908	25,908	75,867
1922-23	43	589	90	82	316,998	42,284	2,13,131	23,000	32,000	24,424	79,424
Total Circulation and Expenditure 1911-12 to 1922-23 ..							22,29,227	3,91,552	3,56,124	3,29,642	10,81,358

DETAILS FOR 1922-23.

Town Libraries ...	43	...	...	43	159,910	18,011	148,662	10,060	10,060	10,768	30,888
Village Libraries...	...	589	...	39	157,088	24,273	64,469	11,252	20,252	11,968	43,472
Reading Rooms ...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	1,688	1,688	1,688	5,064

APPENDIX XI.

List of Free District and Town Libraries in the Baroda State.

Name.	Population.	Literates	Stock	Circulation.	Readers	Annual Expenses Rs.	Reserve Fund Rs.
3 PRANT OR DISTRICT LIBRARIES							
Mehsana	11,888	2,791	3,892	10,716	471	1,477	4,932
Amreii...	17,793	4,865	8,779	8,639	451	2,100	1,974
Navsari	19,437	6,820	6,151	7,135	341	2,100	3,526
43 TOWN LIBRARIES							
Petlad	15,159	3,344	6,081	9,404	785	900	3,871
Dabhoi	15,870	3,449	4,017	6.570	500	1,212	6,842
Vadnagar	11,671	2,086	6,157	6.454	743	800	5,000
Patan	27,017	6,194	6,933	6,023	741	1,615	7,501
Vaso	5,986	1,878	7,030	5,680	659	900	641
Sojitra	8,851	3,021	7,464	5,680	563	905	953
Bhadran	4,624	1,723	5,564	5,072	586	900	1,300
Sidhpur	16,187	3,850	2,490	4,576	385	831	2,513
Sankheda	4,602	1,214	1,962	4,572	1,802	750	784
Kalol	7,259	1,544	3,345	4,154	929	744	1,030
Vyara	4,932	1,192	3,289	4,031	424	850	523

APPENDIX XI.—Continued.

Name			Population	Literates	Stock	Circulation	Readers	Annual Expenses Rs.	Reserve Fund Rs.
Sinore	...	...	5,068	1,371	4,874	3,787	528	920	3,555
Dharmaj	...	...	4,786	1,360	4,553	3,694	430	898	3,673
Gandevi	...	...	5,721	1,635	6,696	3,533	167	1,411	6,410
Dwarka	...	...	7,977	2,296	4,551	3,525	501	8,999	5,690
Bilimora	...	...	7,321	2,024	5,905	3,453	251	850	5,900
Visnagar	...	...	13,855	2,618	4,150	3.166	380	930	3,400
Kadi	...	...	11,919	2,493	2,739	3,086	234	824	531
Kheralu	...	...	6,866	1,041	2,794	2,800	219	623	1,355
Pij ...	...	...	3,886	1,182	1,285	2,725	801	507	555
Kathore	...	...	3,939	997	1,621	2,604	349	748	161
Dehgam	...	...	4,954	1,136	1,592	2,527	286	599	371
Vijapur	...	...	8,306	1,239	3,554	2,521	404	767	4,920
Vaghodia	...	...	2,694	543	3,572	2,445	297	900	300
Nar ...	...	...	5,886	1,529	4,666	2,264	376	800	450
Karjan	...	...	3,538	795	2,159	2,177	259	696	824
Savli ...	...	...	4,650	839	8,037	2,101	415	698	600
Palsana	...	...	2,426	572	1,777	1,855	123	421	1,009
Ladol	...	...	5,403	618	3,073	1,542	239	700	2,551
Bahadarpur	...	...	4,066	763	2,003	1,423	582	450	538
Songadh	...	...	2,013	552	1,971	1,385	121	453	1,465
Padra	...	...	9,006	1,843	2,399	1,307	196	900	234
Mehlav	...	...	4,263	979	2,002	1,298	239	540	1,204
Chanasma	...	...	7,940	1,490	2,288	1,030	137	500	829
Tilakwada	...	...	1,855	800	1,199	831	195	187	199
Kodinar	...	...	6,430	1,157	2,272	720	49	429	796
Damnagar	...	...	3,450	801	1.196	732	330	300	59
Dhari...	...	...	4,243	865	1,171	525	109	364	560
Atarsumba	...	...	1,882	523	1,462	370	370	294	98
Unjha	...	...	9,832	1,552	555	75	44	150	40

Also 15 Independent Subscription Libraries.

APPENDIX XII.

List of the More Important Village Libraries in Baroda State.

Village	Taluka	Population	Stock	Circulation	Readers	Expenses Rs.	Reserve Funds Rs.
Karvan ...	Dabhoi	3,360	1,686	1,253	627	262	128
Chalala ...	Dhari	3,026	1,096	927	136	150	51
Bandhani ...	Petlad	2,860	1,569	780	167	225	172
Vesma ...	Navsari	3,123	562	712	175	150	484
Majusar ...	Savli	1,509	451	683	95	75	52
Miyagam ...	Karjan	2,265	525	663	621	[illegible]	91
Chhani ...	Baroda	3,228	1,821	549	327	130	17
Ranoli ...	Bhadran	728	979	543	103	150	...
Gujaria ...	Vijapur	4,373	437	514	111	150	50
Vesai ...	Vijapur	4,200	700	500	300	150	307
Sadhi ...	Padra	1,724	966	479	115	87	104
Brahmanipur ...	Bhadran	2,514	1,125	450	46	150	122
Langhanaj ...	Mehesana	3,578	703	426	211	150	795
Choranda ...	Karjan	1,114	720	426	53	87	61
Naradipur ...	Kalol	3,039	1,301	426	175	150	1,173
Motakarala ...	Sinor	999	513	425	225	99	86
Karnali ...	Tilakwada	1,583	764	422	98	145	45
Parugam ...	Navsari	787	639	419	53	120	146
Jarod ...	Vaghodia	1,998	613	415	180	78	18
Pipodra ...	Mangrol	693	375	400	66	60	153

ANALYSIS OF THE 598 FREE VILLAGE LIBRARIES.

91 FREE NEWSPAPER READING ROOMS.

10	Libraries Circulating	500 to 1253 books per annum.
10	" "	400 or more "
24	" "	300 " "
31	" "	200 " "
147	" "	100 " "
376	" " less than	100 books per annum
598		

APPENDIX XIII.

Libraries in Baroda City.

Name.	English	Verna-cular	Total
Library Department			
Central Library......	49,329	49,635	98,964
Travelling Library Branch......	3,300	15,013	18,543
College with Boys' High School	17,000	3,000	20,000
Kala Bhavan (Technical Institute)	6,608	3,239	9,817
Museum and Art Gallery	2,100	...	2,100
Men's Training College	1,426	2,813	4.239
Women's Training College	489	2,130	2,619
Maharani Girls' High School	1,500	370	1,870
Education Department	2,500	6,700	9,200
Varishta (High) Court	3,431	1,506	4,937
Legal Remembrancer's Office	1,908	1,024	2,932
Huzur Political Office	3,253	186	3,439
Senapati (Commander in Chief)	1,830	2,549	4,379
Police Commissioner	995	897	1,892
Dept. of Commerce & Industry	1,926	...	1,926
Public Works Department	547	245	792
State Library (Subscription Library) established 1877......	5,500	4,500	10,000
Principal Mosque	...	5,000	5,000
Jain Temple	..	4,500 MSS	4,500 MSS